# Sanskrit-Pinyin-Tiyapan Daiï

Daiï syllable:  $c_1vc_2$ , where  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are respectively head and tail consonants, v is a vowel

### Consonant

(in brackets when acting as a  $c_2$ )

		k	$\mathrm{kh}$	ķh	g	g	$\operatorname{gh}$	$_{ m ng}$
		$\mathbf{c}$	$\operatorname{ch}$		j	ż	jh	$y(\tilde{n})$
	ģ	ţ	ţh		ġ		фh	ņ
	á	$\mathbf{t}$	$^{ m th}$		d		$\mathrm{d}\mathrm{h}$	$\mathbf{n}$
			$_{ m ph}$				bh	$\mathbf{m}$
y(i), r, l,	v(ö	,ü),	ś, ș, s,	h, ĺ,	(w),	ķ		

### Vowel

a, a, i, i, ue, ue, u, u, e, e, ae, ae, o, o, au, au, oe, oe, ia, ia, ua, ua, oa, oa, rue, rue, lue, lue, am, ai, ai, ao

### Tone

Tones are indicated only where symbols are used for them in the original Daiï script, for example  $k\dot{a}$ ,  $k\ddot{a}$ ,  $k\ddot{a}$ ,  $k\dot{a}$ 

### Notice

W appears as a, e, i, o, u, or disappears altogether, as in  $y\check{a}$ ,  $y\check{u}$ ,  $y\check{a}ng$ ,  $y\check{a}k$ . All long vowels followed by a  $c_2$  may lose their underdots when this would cause no ambiguities, for example  $k\dot{a}k$ ,  $k\grave{a}k$ ,  $k\bar{a}k$ , and another kauk,  $k\grave{a}uk$ ,  $k\grave{a}uk$ .  $K\grave{a}u$  is also written  $k\dot{a}u$ .

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	á	$\mathbf{t}$	$^{ m th}$		d		$\mathrm{d}\mathrm{h}$	n
			$_{ m ph}$				bh	m
y(ï), r, l,	v(ö	,ü),	ś, ș, s,	h, ĺ,	(w),	ḥ		

### Vowel

a, a, i, i, ue, ue, u, u, e, e, ae, ae, o, o, au, au, oe, oe, ia, ia, ua, ua, oa, oa, rue, rue, lue, lue, am, ai, ai, ao

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	ģ	ţ	ţh		d		фh	ņ
	á	$\mathbf{t}$	$\operatorname{th}$		d		$\mathrm{d}\mathrm{h}$	$\mathbf{n}$
			$\mathrm{ph}$				bh	$\mathbf{m}$
y(i), r, l,	v(ö	,ü),	ś, ș, s,	h, ĺ,	(w),	ḥ		

### Vowel

a, a, i, i, ue, ue, u, u, e, e, ae, ae, o, o, au, au, oe, oe, ia, ia, ua, ua, oa, oa, rue, rue, lue, lue, am, ai, ai, ao

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	á		$^{ m th}$		d		$\mathrm{d}\mathrm{h}$	n
			$_{ m ph}$				bh	$\mathbf{m}$
ν(ï), r, l,	v(ö	,ü),	ś, ş, s,	h, ĺ,	(w),	ķ		

### Vowel

a, a, i, i, ue, ue, u, u, e, e, ae, ae, o, o, au, au, oe, oe, ia, ia, ua, ua, oa, oa, rue, rue, lue, lue, am, ai, ai, ao

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